

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 28.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

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T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. J. BROTHERTON, watch expert. Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches. Office, South Railway St., Regina.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

E. Simpson & Co.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, - - - WINDOWS AND DOORS, - - - MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

Terms Spot Cash

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gine, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Best Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

## New : Jeweller SHOP.

We have just opened up a branch store of our Winnipeg business in Moose Jaw, and have now in stock a large assortment of watches, clocks, silverware, and in fact everything in our line of business. Repairing promptly executed by efficient workmen. Having been appointed local inspector for C.P.R. watches we would be pleased if you would favor us with a call and we guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

D. R. Dingwall, Main Street. D. A. H. WATT, Manager.

## NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly, J. H. SMITH. Sept 1st, '96.

## SELLING OUT.

The balance of my

## FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

JNO. BELLAMY.

The Last - "Cut."

In Overcoatings, Worsteds and Tweed Suits, Pantings. Also a "cut" in FURS. Call and get "cut" prices. Always room for one more. Satisfaction guaranteed at

W. N. MITCHELL'S.



## LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

## CREDIT

All accounts are now closed.

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

## CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my X'mas stock of

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

CANDIES

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

Thos. Healey.

Call and Examine Goods.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

## THE PUBLIC MEETING.

### The Council and School Trustees Present Their Annual Reports.

About a score or so of tax payers and residents assembled at the town hall on Tuesday evening last, in response to the call by the Mayor for a public meeting to receive the annual reports of the Town Council and School Board. The slim attendance may be taken as a guarantee from the citizens that they are well satisfied with the record of the municipal officers and school board for the past year.

Mr. T. B. Baker, chairman of the Board of Trustees, occupied the chair first, and after a few opening remarks called upon Secretary Seymour Green for the annual reports. Mr. Green read reports from the Principal, Mr. A. M. Fenwick, Inspector Rothwell, and also that of the Board and the Treasurer's annual statement, all of which went to show that the school was under the most efficient management.

Mr. Bogue moved and Mr. Herrier seconded that the reports be received and adopted.

Before the motion was put to the meeting, Mr. Wm. Grayson said the report of the Inspector and that of the Board seemed to conflict in regard to the equipment of the building. The Inspector stated that two of the rooms were not properly ventilated, while the Board stated that the equipment of the building was in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Baker explained that the two rooms referred to had been poorly ventilated for a number of years, and when the trustees said the building was in proper condition, they had reference more particularly to the new structure. The Board were not able to remedy the evil at the present time, but they contemplated providing better heating accommodation for the old building, and when that was being done steps would also be taken for the proper ventilation of the rooms.

Mr. O. B. Fysh was glad to see in the report of the Trustees, that they were considering the erection of a fence around the school property and believed it was the proper thing to do, as it would be in the interests of both the scholars and the teachers, and better results would be obtained.

Mr. Baker then put the motion and on the vote being taken it carried unanimously.

Mr. H. U. Rorison asked for information regarding the mid-summer examinations. At present he thought a great injustice was done our citizens by the school ordinance, by charging a fee of five dollars for children educated in the Moose Jaw school, while candidates from outside the Territories were only charged two dollars. He thought if the grievance was to be remedied it should be mentioned in the report.

Mr. Fenwick, the Principal, was called upon to explain. He said Mr. Rorison was evidently laboring under a misconception. The mid-summer examinations were not that pupils should know their standing, but for teaching certificates. A great deal of expense was entailed by the department in connection with the examinations, and in order to defray this it was necessary to charge a fee.

The fee charged at present was \$5.00 for boys under 18 and girls under 16, and \$2.00 for pupils over that age. The charge of \$5.00 was to protect the department from the expense of examining a large number who were not eligible for teachers, but who merely wanted to know their standing. If they wanted to know their standing they would have to bear the expense incurred by the department for their examination. Next year, he understood, the department would settle all disputes by charging a uniform fee of \$5.00 for each candidate.

After some further discussion on this subject, Mr. R. Beard moved a vote of thanks to the retiring School Board, which was seconded by Mr. Herrier and unanimously carried. Mr. Baker, in replying for himself and fellow members of the Board, thanked the ratifiers very much for their kindness, and assured them that it would be the aim of the new board to do their best in interest of the ratifiers.

MAYOR BOGUE.

Mr. Bogue then took the chair and as it was getting late did not take up much time in his opening remarks, but called upon Coun. J. H. Grayson, chairman of Finance, for the annual financial statement. The total receipts for the year from different sources amounted to \$9,692.92; expenditures \$8,328.70, leaving a balance on hand

of \$1,364.22. The sundry assets of the town amounted to \$7,900.10; side-walks \$5,709.50; bridges \$1,500; fire, water and light \$3,153.95; the total assets amounting to over \$20,000, while the liabilities of the town are only \$15,325. The largest expenditure last year was made under the Board of Works Committee. About \$1,000 had been expended by this committee in permanent improvements, but the town was now in pretty good shape and it would be unnecessary to expend much in this direction during the ensuing year. He therefore thought that it might be possible to strike a lower rate of taxation for the next year and hoped that it would be only 18 mills instead of 20 mills as has been the case for two successive years.

Mr. Bogue brought in an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for 1897. He thought it was a good idea, as it gave the new Council something to go by. He estimated the receipts and expenditures at \$7,305.00, but expected that it would vary a little from this as unexpected matters would crop up during the year.

Mr. Baker, as a large taxpayer, said he was pleased to see the promised reduction. It would not amount to much to small taxpayers, but the merchants who paid the majority of the taxes would appreciate it very much. He also thought the purchase of the town hall lots was a wise transaction, and as to the scales, he thought that if the Council could realize \$100 a year from them, they would not regret the step taken, and they would prove a good investment. He was pleased to notice that there was nothing in the estimates for the proposed catch basin at the C.P.R. depot. This was as it should be. If the C.P.R. prevented the natural flow of the water they had a right to provide the proper drainage for its removal.

The mention of drainage again brought Mr. Rorison to his feet. He thought it was unfair to the residents on Manitoba street that the whole town should be drained down to that locality and the water left there under their noses to create disease. Some provision should be made for its removal and if not there would be a row.

A Voice.—You'll have to row with the C.P.R.

Mr. Rorison.—No, we have nothing to do with the C.P.R. We pay our taxes to the town and to the town we will look for redress.

Mr. Fysh then took the floor. He said if there was to be any row on, he would certainly be there to hold Mr. Rorison's coat. He said a small sum should have been placed in the estimates, and then the Council should proceed against the C.P.R. under the Dominion Drainage Act, and compel them to make provision for the removal of the water off their property. Speaking of taxation he agreed with Mr. Baker regarding the reduction and although perhaps a small taxpayer was glad to hear of it, and hoped that even a greater reduction might be made. He did not believe that the merchants paid the taxes. The merchants added the taxes to the cost of their goods, and then the profit; the people bought the goods, therefore they paid the taxes, although it was the merchants who actually handled the money.

Councillor Herrier being called upon also thought that the C.P.R. should be made to remove the grievance caused by them blocking the natural fall of water by their railway line and buildings. He also drew attention to the fire brigade, and hoped that steps would be taken shortly for its re-organization.

Mr. Rorison moved and Mr. Board seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring Mayor and Council for the manner in which they had looked after the interests of the town during the past year. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Bogue in replying thanked them very much for their kindness. He was sorry that more of the old Council were not present, and regretted very much the absence of the chairman of the Board of Works, under whom most of the expenditures were made. He thanked them for their suggestions and said it was the wish of the Council that the town should be properly drained. He had written upon Supt. Whyte, but he would not commit himself to any scheme. As far as he could gather, Mr. Whyte evidently wanted the town to pay about \$300 and then the C.P.R. would put in the catch basin at a cost of about \$325. The old Council had done all in their power, and the new Council would do likewise. Regarding the fire brigade, he said that the sum of \$200 had been placed in the estimates for fire protection, and under the supervision of Coun. Emerson, he thought

that the brigade would soon be re-organized. He also thought that the town should petition the Government for a post office. At present Moose Jaw had no Government building. This was one that was needed and one that we should have. He deemed it an honor to be Mayor of Moose Jaw, and thought that the future prospects of the town were brighter than they had been for a number of years. The Council for 1897 was a good one. They had a good chairman of the Board of Works and also of the Finance Committee. The old Council sometimes held different opinions regarding municipal matters, but he liked that; he liked to see an independent Council. It had been his intention this year to retire, owing to pressure of business, but on being asked by several rate-payers to again act as Mayor, he consented to accept, and in accepting the office he also accepted the responsibility. He thought it was the duty of every citizen to take an active interest in municipal affairs, and do their best for the advancement of the town in which they lived.

## Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics for the ending Moose Jaw district for the half year ending 31st December, 1896, are as follows: Births 51, marriages 10, and deaths 8. The total number registered up to 31st Dec. 1896, is as follows: Births 552, marriages 145, deaths 123. M. McDUGALL, Division Registrar.

## A Narrow Escape.

While switching cars at Boharm sidetrack on Saturday evening last, brakeman Frank Jewett accidentally fell from the top of a box car, lighting in the centre of the track on his right foot, dislocating his ankle. The train was in motion and one truck passed over his body, but fortunately it happened to be the end where no brakes were attached, and he thus escaped being frightfully mangled. Mr. Jewett is under the treatment of Dr. Turnbull, and is slowly recovering though suffering much pain from his ankle.

## A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening last, when the following officers were installed by P. M. W. Benj. Fletcher:—P.M.W., Jas. Simington; M.W., Jno. Rutherford; Foreman, F. A. Miller; Overseer, W. W. Neeland; Recorder, Seymour Green; Financier, C. A. W. Stunt; Receiver, H. Jagger; Inside Watchman, Robt. Jones; Outside Watchman, Angus MacKay; Medical Attender, Dr. A. R. Turnbull; Representative to Grand Lodge, C. A. W. Stunt; Alternate, J. M. Simington.

A special meeting of the Lodge will be held on Monday evening, the 18th inst. (Memorial Day). Rev. T. Ferrier will address the members and friends at 9 o'clock.

## Saturday's Meeting.

A public meeting was held in the town hall on Saturday, Jan. 9th, to provide aid for those who were hauled out during 1896. After the matter was thoroughly discussed it was considered advisable to leave the matter in the hands of the Agricultural Society, and Messrs. Wm. Watson, H. Borrell and S. K. Rathwell were appointed to act in conjunction with the Directors. The secretary was instructed to prepare a subscription list and the same may be found in his office by those who wish to sign. The object is a worthy one and we hope will meet the attention of the fortunate ones of 1896.

## Didn't Get a Thing.

Last Wednesday a score of Moose Jaw curlers left for Regina to do battle for the District medals and Tacket trophy. The following gentlemen were in the party: Messrs. Ed. Hunt, Hector McDonald, C. A. Gass, Geo. Cleverley, G. M. Annable, A. Wilcox, Jno. Waddell, J. S. MacDonald, J. H. Kern, Seymour Green, Dr. Turnbull, J. Kollo, F. Baker, Jas. Wilson, A. Hitchcock, H. Whitmore, J. C. Gordon, O. Field, R. H. W. Holt, Geo. McCartney and Fred. Garabham.

The Moose Jaw rink was shipped by Messrs. G. Cleverley, J. S. MacDonald, T. E. Baker and J. C. Gordon. In the District medals series, T. J. Little beat G. Cleverley by 20-14; R. B. Ferguson beat J. S. MacDonald 27-7; J. W. Smith beat T. B. Baker 17-14; and W. J. Chisholm beat J. C. Gordon 24-10. By these scores Regina is a winner by a majority of 43 points.

In the games for the Tacket trophy we have been unable to obtain the scores, suffice it to say that Moose Jaw failed to win a game.

Although our curlers were unsuccessful as a whole, no doubt they are much benefited by the visit, and have picked up many points from their more experienced rivals.

The majority of the curlers returned home by the Prince Albert train last evening, and were welcomed back by a grand torch-light procession at the station, accompanied by the best music that could be rendered on all the old tin in town.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c



## II.

The Indians conversed with considerable volubility as soon as one had departed as a scout. There was no aged or experienced warriors among them to

The way was arid and rough. They were now amid the Rocky Mountains of the farther north, a vast and almost unbroken and perfectly inaccessible; but on went the Indians, sometimes walking, sometimes crawling on hands and knees. The path, however, was marked, and clear, up the highway, but often so steep as to present extraordinary difficulties. At night they camped in the open, without fire, generally from want of wood; but sometimes from the heavy rains, which rendered the snow, usually a great hindrance, almost impassable. All this tended to put the Indians in a savage humour, which produced a little for the poor Esquimaux; and the Indians, in consequence of neglect and hunger. In fact, with the exception of raw meat devoured with hands and adour, there were no meals taken during the time they were crossing the mountains.

Near Buffalo Lake they killed a large moose, which gave them much of its name, and finding some, they rejoiced themselves. The White Swallow, more determined than ever to get to the mouth of the lake, about this person, that at all events he might not starve in his flight. He then, after their departure from Buffalo Lake, secured a herd of about five hundred, while, by signs which had

The evening of the third day found them at their village, where they were received in respectful silence. Matonazac caused the old men to tell the story of the capture of the girl, and of the capture more; and then, after bidding the whole party go join the hunters, retired to rest with his two companions, bidding them sleep as long as they could. The old men did not come to him till a late hour after he had himself tracked the trail of the Athapascans to a considerable distance. They brokestartled him, and then, taking from him his gun, powder and powder-horn, started on his way. The chief led the men, his eye fixed on the trail of the Athapascans, and he was not far from the mocassin step of the girl with a gun smile. Mark was pained at the sadness of his expression, but said nothing.

After with difficulty followed the

"At this rate," said Mark one day, when he found himself approaching the north more and more every hour, "we shall reach the Icy Sea itself!"

(To Be Continued.)

I dunno which is de wust o' de two, said Uncle Eben; de man dat t'inks he's too good ter be in politics er de man dat's so bad he has ter be nnt out.

to the Empress Eugenie on her coronation. It cost \$40,000, and weighs only 16 ounces. This was a present from the city of Izkutsk in Siberia.

health was apparent. The gentleman's atmosphere must have been scented or tasted by the swallow, who lives in the air."

Mrs. John Mackay has a sable cloak, valued at \$15,000, which consists of 10,000 small skins. The most costly wrap of this kind is a fur cloak sent to the Empress Dagmar on her coronation. It cost \$40,000, and weighs only 16 ounces. This was a present from the city of Irkutsk in Siberia.



## 1.

for a moment Santal was stunned, almost immediately gathering himself up he saw standing before him in the porch a sober-faced man, dressed entirely in black, and having the appearance of a lackey. Santal was about to ask to whom the house belonged, to beg that a servant might be sent to look for the runaway horse, but the man, without speaking, turned

fully following the service which a priest was performing, the statue his monotonous chanting moved only intensify the stillness. The girl loosened her hand from Santa's and, leaning to one of the benches towards which she had been walking, she continued, she passed on up the aisle, and felt on a fald-stool which had evidently been placed for her near the altar, and on which she had been kneeling of his neighbors, and fell on her knees; indeed, the strange solemnity of the scene was well calculated to bring about the exclusion of all ordinary thoughts and everyday concerns. The chanting of the priest was only a low murmur, and the words receding to a louder voice the verse, "Subvenite Sancti Dei, occurrere Angeli Dei." Following which the congregation responded in a deep murmur, *Suscipientes in manus*

"The dear little darling! I never young a baby look so intelligent!"

"Do, please, let me hold him just a minute!"

"Any and all of these remarks are warranted to give satisfaction, just they have been giving satisfaction from time immemorial until the present day."

**MOHAMMED MANUSCRIPTS.**  
The Sultan of Turkey has purchased  
manuscripts containing two epis-  
ascribed to Mohammed, the Pro-  
phet. The Sultan paid £1,000 for the  
manuscripts. Authorities pronounce the  
manuscript as genuine, and their con-  
tents may have great influence on the  
Mohammedan world.

**CAN BE MANIPULATED SO AS TO  
DECEIVE THE UNINITIATED.**

(Day) 1-4      (month)

28
5

50	
1650	
18	(acre)
1668	
368	
1303	(her total)
115	(added mentally)
1-4-18	

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

### A Few Hints From That Country Which

to \$20,000,000 more. Engineers spent a year collecting data for their report on the Congo railroad, which they asserted could be built for \$5,000,000. They now say that the total cost will be from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. A egregious under-estimate of cost of the Panama Canal nearly swamped the enterprise before wholesale stealing completed the ruin. The forts on the Congo River, estimated at \$4,500,000

But a policeman cut down a paragon with an ax, and thus enlarged the exit.

At length order was restored, and the people gradually made their way away from the scene of the riot. The rioters' exits; but the panic, however, of duration, had done its worst: a few minutes thirty-seven dead and a few hundred injured people were carried into the street. Few bore marks outward injuries, but their torn clothes showed how severe had been the struggle; besides, death resulted from suffocation.

As fast as possible the dead were placed in cabs and taken to the Royal Infirmary, amid a scene of great excitement. The fire engine, which had arrived at the scene, coming with the police, entered the riding to reassure the people. The performance was, of course, stopped, and the riding taken possession of by the police.

and of Reunion cost \$13,500,000 instead of \$6,800,000; the Senegal railroad which was to be completed for

which was to be completed for \$500,000, absorbed \$9,000,000, and the Yunnan railroad, in Tonkin, which was to open a conquered province for an expenditure of \$500,000, bled the French treasury to the tune of \$4,790,000.



# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Rayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 5c;—solid newspaper measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

### OPINIONS FOR THE INTERIOR.

The Winnipeg Tribune has devoted a page of the paper to the interests of the Interior Department. Opinions are given by those who have monopolized and exacted the last drop from the bone and sinew and, in fact, the main stay of the country. The gentlemen who pretend to advise, are certainly successful in their line of business and only in that respect are they competent to speak. They are the successful men of the country and, like the C.P.R., are the ruin of it. They would advise the re-purchase of all land held by corporations, etc., and at the same time to fix the value. They advise colonization schemes and other methods, and representing the business interests, representing those who should be interested in the prosperity of the country, we regret to notice that none have offered a reduction in the cost of living. One railroad superintendent is so liberal that he thinks the Government should pay two dollars per acre for the land held by these corporations. When we consider that this land was given at one dollar per acre, those who have lived along the line of the C.P.R. since 1883 and paid the freight rate charged by them can easily understand why they wish to dispose of these holdings at the advance so modestly mentioned by Supt. Hanna. Mr. Sifton has been chosen by Mr. Laurier as Minister of Interior with the unanimous assent of the West. Mr. Sifton accepted the office with an experience that we believe will prompt him, if he requires advice, to go to those who have furnished the capital to these advisers, and who are the real builders of the country. The settlers are not looking for Sir William's cart wheels or monopolists' advice. They are capable of advising, and when the time comes they are the ones to consult.

### OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRATION.

(From Winnipeg Commercial.)  
It has become somewhat popular to demand the prohibition of immigration of the class brought to this country by the Barnardo association and other similar organizations. Occasionally a young man who has been brought out by one of these societies is convicted of an offence or a crime, and it is the popular thing for the jury to denounce this class of immigration and appeal for its prohibition.

All this, however, proves nothing. The Commercial is convinced that we have far more undesirable kinds of immigration than that against which it is popular at the moment to raise a cry. We have streams of immigration coming in from certain quarters of continental Europe and Asia which is far more objectionable than the introduction of a few hundred waifs from England annually.

In the first place the number of these so called waifs is insignificant, as will be seen by the immigration returns, in comparison with the number of undesirable immigrants of other classes. Secondly, these young people are not as objectionable in themselves, aside from the number, as are several classes of immigrants referred to. No doubt

some of the Barnardo boys turn out bad. We doubt very much if the Barnardo boys are materially more liable to go astray than our own boys. The favorable feature of the Barnardo immigration is, that the boys are brought out under careful direction. They are handled by experienced persons and are trained and maintained until a suitable situation is found them. They are, moreover, of a class which is in demand here. There is always a good demand for young men from farmers, and there is no trouble in placing these young men with good farmers, where they will acquire just the experience which they need to enable them to eventually become successful farmers in this country.

The circumstances surrounding some other classes of immigration is not nearly so favorable. They are foreigners, not acquainted with our language or customs. This is not an objection against the immigrants, if they are the right kind of people, but it is a drawback to the immigrants themselves.

The real objection is that they are not the right class to encourage to come to this country. Morally, physically, intellectually, they are undesirable. The Barnardo boys will be readily assimilated, but these people remain an objectionable foreign element in the country. These people frequently come into the courts, on various criminal charges, but we do not hear of demands being made for the prohibition of this class of immigration, as has been done in the case of the Barnardo boys. There has been considerable discussion regarding immigration matters since the appointment of the Minister of the Interior. It is understood that immigration will be an important feature of the policy of the new Minister. We certainly want settlers, but we want the right class. We do not want quantity at the expense of quality. When a new class of immigration is proposed, it would be well to find out what kind of people they are before offering them any encouragement. We have had several colonies of immigrants dumped into this country, composed of persons who should never have been encouraged to come here. Of course it is not always an easy matter to discriminate, but some glaring mistakes have been made in the past. In the new moves which are to be made to encourage immigration, it is hoped greater care will be exercised to offer inducements only to desirable persons.

A politician uses the people to advance his own interests. A statesman uses himself to advance the people's interests.

The late Government seems to have made up its mind to carry Manitoba at any cost, and its tools appear to have taken chances of the penitentiary in carrying out its work.

The bill of particulars in the protested Winnipeg election was filed on Wednesday of last week. It is a most formidable document and contains over a hundred charges. Nearly every prominent Conservative in the city is involved, and if the charges can be proved, Hugh John will certainly be unseated.

It would be well if parliament would enact a law disfranchising every elector who sells his vote. The man who sells is just as guilty as the man who buys. The member elected, who probably did nothing wrong, is usually the principal sufferer. The sum total of the public morality of this country would be greatly raised by the disfranchisement of every venal elector. A man who sells his vote is unfit for citizenship.

The government is being urged to throw aside the ballot paper used at the late election and to substitute a simpler one, in which the divisions are separated by a heavy black line. In order to test the liability of voters to make errors under the old and new ballot the number of spoiled ballots in twenty-five Ontario constituencies taken alphabetically, was counted. The result was that in 1887 there were 586; in 1891 there were 555; and in 1896, with the new ballot, the number was 3,057. By this test the present ballot is proved a failure. No ballot paper seems to leave so little room for errors as that used in the North-West Territories, where different colored pencils are used to represent the candidates nominated.

## R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

### - STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

If Sir Charles had been successful, the ballot-box stuffers of Manitoba, instead of being in the dock would now be sitting in easy chairs, drawing fat salaries, in wait for another election.

The word "dun" is said to owe its origin to one Joe Dun, a famous English bailiff about 1500. He is said to have been so shrewd and dexterous in the collection of dues that his name became proverbial and earned a dreadful immortality.

The following is quoted from a foreign exchange and carries its own message of good cheer to temperance workers without the aid of further comment: "The Queen has appointed Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, to the vacant archbishopric, and in due time he will be elected by the dean and chapter and will enter upon his duties. We are glad that for the first time the highest position in the Established Church is filled by a personal abstainer, and by one who, in days that are gone, has ever faced the hostile forces of liquorism in support of the people's rights to prohibit."

A clear straight issue was raised the other day in Quebec between the Hierarchy and the civil courts. The secretary of one of the Bishops refused to answer questions in an election trial on the ground that the authority of his ecclesiastical superior was greater than the authority of the court. The matter was laid over, and the next morning the member whose election was at stake acknowledged bribery by agents and the election was void. The issue cannot be dodged much longer. In Ontario a witness who refuses to answer a proper question is sent to jail. We shall soon see whether there is another law in Quebec.

Habit plays a great part in the formation of character. By constantly performing any action the discontinuance of the action becomes almost impossible. Actions are endowed with a kind of innate motion; once started then progress cannot be arrested. We have only, therefore, to commence those actions which form character and they will continue of themselves. This, unfortunately, is true of evil actions also, and their commission should be our greatest fear. Life is an infinite succession of actions, and whatever direction these actions take in the beginning they will continue to pursue forever. It is as difficult to divert the course of a river that has been flowing for ages as to divert the course of actions that have been performed for years. Habit, then, may be made our best friend, but if we are not careful it will become our worst enemy.

### Money! Make It Yourself!

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill: we call it the People's because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them. A READER.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

### Parkbg.

School re-opened Monday, Jan. 4th, with the full roll attendance present.

Motto for Parkbg: Let(t) us Goshing Man(h)y and Thoroughgood and always on the Hump(free).

Parkbg Bible Reading Club is started again. The first meeting was held at the section house.

### PORCUPINE.

### English Village.

The festive season is now a thing of the past and we think everyone in the Village enjoyed themselves thoroughly while it lasted. There were a few small festivities in the shape of card parties and small dances, which were very much appreciated by the young folks.

The dance given at the residence of Charles Nicolle on Christmas night, was all that could be desired. Dancing commenced at an early hour in the evening, the music being furnished by Messrs. Harry and Albert Douglass. Supper was served at 12 p. m., the tables fairly groaning under the weight of good things, the pies, cakes, etc., being done up in that good style and taste that is so well known to Mrs. Nicolle. The turkey was so large, it took our genial host all his time and skill to carve it. After supper dancing commenced again and continued until Old Sol was high above the horizon. For those who preferred other than the light fantastic games of all sorts were provided. At 8 a. m. the company broke up and after wishing the host and hostess the compliments of the season, drove home in the bright sunlight, while hurrahs were shouted and volleys fired in honor of the pleasant time spent. Miss E. Nicolle was belle of the evening.

By the way, we should like to hear if anyone hurt their heads at the dance on the 1st. It is reported that the rafters are badly bruised in places. If such be the case, what must the heads be like that made the bruises?

The cattle in this district are wintering very well, with the exception of a few that had the misfortune to freeze their legs in November.

Mr. Lanyon is stopping this winter at Mr. Poyser's. He has come to the conclusion that he deserves a rest after working for sixteen years.

Mr. Milln, who is looking after the cattle belonging to the festive wine merchant of Moose Jaw, doesn't seem to think he has a snap "Oxie" does.

Miss Fanny Nicolle has been staying with her parents during the holidays.

Jas. Ostrander passed through the Village a few days since on his way to Long Lake for fish. He was fully provided with spectacles, stereoscopic views and beef. We presume the beef was to bait the bait breeds with and the spectacles to place on the nose of the purchasers, so that the "sizeation of the fishation" would be twice the size as when viewed by the naked eye and that the "weightation of the cashation" would be twice as heavy when thrust into the pocket of "Jumnyation." We haven't yet decided as to what part the views play in the fishing business.

Who was it that went to Moose Jaw and got married on the quiet without telling anyone? We wouldn't have done such a thing, would we, Mr. Editor? If we had been going to be married we would have invited all our friends and given them a chance to call us fools for our trouble. We wouldn't have hid our light under a bushel. Not much. We're not built that way. A. N. OTTIE.

The Teacher—"Patrick, why didn't the house cat Eamhl when he was put among them." Patrick—"Sure munn, Oi don't know, unless dey were good Catholics and it happened on a Friday."

### Break Up a Cold in Time

BY USING  
**PYNY-PECTORAL**  
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 65 Sorauen Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-pectoral has better failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARREUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no object."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.  
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ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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Cheap Excursions to.... The Old Country.

Apply for Particulars to any Steamship Agent,

Or to..... WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, C.P.R. Offices, Winnipeg.

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Excursions to Hawaiian Islands. The Paradise of the Pacific. An Island of Perpetual Summer.

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European Passengers going via C.P.R. have choice of five Atlantic Ports and twelve lines of ocean steamships.

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### Lowest Rates.

Quickest time to the Kootenay. Rossland, Nelson, Sandon and the Shocum country reached in 23 days. No Stop-overs.

Apply to your nearest Agent for pamphlets descriptive of all countries, or write to

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent, Moose Jaw, or to ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Popular Route

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And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

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An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

### OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg. CHAS. S. FFE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

## The D. & L.

### Emulsion

Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine.

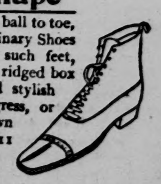
The D. & L. Emulsion Will build you up if your general health is impaired.

The D. & L. Emulsion Is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

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**THE SLATER SHOE**

**"Flat-tread" Shape**

Best for feet which are long from ball to toe, and short from heel to ball. Ordinary Shoes curve upwards too sharply for such feet, bending them injuriously. Full ridged box toe, slightly curving sides, and stylish effect. Laced, Buttoned, Congress, or Oxford. Black-Tan—Seal Brown—Carmine—Wine. Sizes, 5 to 11 Widths, D to E.E. Goodyear Welted. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 on the sole.

**"The Slater Shoe"**

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.







## FAMINE MENACES INDIA.

### GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO RELIEVE IMPENDING DISTRESS.

Famine Code Goes Into Force—Every Official Ordered to His Post—Public Works to be Federated—Private Charity.

"All civil servants now on leave have been warned that, unless the situation is improved by a considerable fall of rain within the next fortnight, they will be required to return to India immediately." This announcement from Bombay foreshadows another of those campaigns against the famine which the Government of India has to embark on periodically when the rains, on which the millions of that vast continent depend for their harvests and food, fail to any great extent over wide areas, says the *St. James' Gazette*. Every province has now its Famine Code, laying down detailed instructions as to the duties and responsibilities of all officers, from the highest to the lowest; also a list of sanctioned public works of various descriptions, plans and estimates for which have been duly prepared. These lists are revised annually, while the codes are the outcome of experience derived from former famines. The leading principle of relief is to act some work proportioned to their strength from all capable of performing it—men, women and children. The sick and infirm, children of tender years, and women who are forbidden by custom to show their faces in the presence of any male not a near blood relation are exempted. For these relief is granted by a house-to-house visitation on the reports of native subordinates; but is more open to abuse and at the same time less adequate than that afforded on works where labor is registered, supervised and measured, by skilled overseers. When the works are of magnitude each has

#### ITS OWN CAMP.

huts being provided for the thousands congregated on it, while a large staff is employed to look after sanitary and police arrangements, supplies of grain, and medical requirements. Those who can find work within four or five miles of their homes seldom make use of the camps, preferring to trudge eight or ten miles daily. As a rule relief is dispensed in the form of a daily wage, which enables the recipients to buy what they please from grain sellers in camp or village. At one time the dole was in grain, not money; but this was not found to answer generally, though at authorized in certain cases. Reports show that able-bodied persons who earn the full famine wage keep in fair condition when they spend what they receive on food for themselves, as they generally do. When they stint themselves for the sake of their families this can hardly be expected. It is common enough, however, for persons of both sexes to take a lower wage in order that they may do less work. Even for children of tender years who accompany their parents to relief works a small dole is permissible; but experience has proved that this has often been appropriated by a parent, and that, even when gruel or milk is substituted, nothing is harder than to prevent little children from suffering. Even when the parents for all they can get, the milk, which they require more than anything else, is not procurable; for it must be remembered that before human beings resort to relief works, the stock of fodder, i.e. slain cows and goats by thousands.

#### THE FAMINE WAGE.

which varies according to sex, age, and the labor performed, has been framed with the advice of medical experts, after considerable experience. Human nature being what it is, British officers—civilian, engineers, doctors—have not only to think out plans of all sorts, and be constantly on the move inspecting, but have also to superintend the department of action most closely, in order that the intentions of Government may not be frustrated by neglect or peculation. For riots, which are a concomitant of famine, are natural concomitants of police and vigilance. Then—as if body and brain were not taxed enough by the labor, anxiety, and horrors inseparable from the situation—Government demands constant reports and returns, and reviews are held too often from an armchair at Simla or Calcutta in a manner not encouraging to hard-worked district officials; though it may improve others with the idea that no system of relief can succeed without secretaries at headquarters, who in turn stand in awe of questions from the Secretary of State and members of Parliament intent on proving that Anglo-Indian officials, from Warren Hastings, onward, are proverbially deficient in philanthropy. At such time there is an uncertain sound that life there is to be preserved at any cost; at another, when the Finance Minister is more pressed for funds, a hint is given to restrain excessive expenditure, indiscriminate charity, and so forth. Thus, with much wear and tear and inkshed, the battle wages, but on the whole with extraordinary vigor and success.

It now appears to be recognized that if the Government, by

#### PUBLIC RELIEF MEASURES.

can keep the poorest classes from starvation, or rather in a physical condition not much below their ordinary state of health, regard being had to the fact that they are accustomed to subsist on a limited grain diet, this is as much as can be attempted in a big province. To demoralize large masses who stand in need of the lessons inculcated by self-help and teaching, and to rely exclusively on public charity, and to burden unduly the general taxpayer, are risks which local officers engaged in relieving distress are naturally more ready to incur than those in high places. The golden mean is always difficult of attainment. In campaigns of such arduous nature, public works must always be amply met of private charity, which in towns and large estates is seldom wanting, for wealthy natives are at all times ready to give, especially to Brahmins and to the Government aid. Government aid is, in fact, a relic of the past, and is now a relic of the past. Government aid is, in fact, a relic of the past, and is now a relic of the past.

## A HOT WATER CURE

Hank Martin and his meek little wife had for nearly thirty years trotted side by side in matrimonial harness. Never a child nor child had come to increase their care or happiness, yet for some unaccountable reason, they always addressed one another as "Maw" and "Paw."

He was a man of powerful build, a bricklayer by trade, and a master mechanic at that. In his younger days, by some accident which he never explained, he had lost one of his limbs from the knee down, and ever after had stumped through the world with a wooden member in its stead.

Strong man though he was, he had a weakness that at times superseded all the good in him, and for days at a time the demon of drink raged in his blood, and the usually kind and considerate husband became a monster before whom the little wife trembled in abject fear.

She was a German by birth, having come to this country when about eighteen, and she had never learned to speak our language without the peculiar accent and mixing of sentences.

She was endowed with the thrift of the fatherland, a great worker, a neat housekeeper, and at most times a spirited woman. It was only when her husband was not himself, but was crazed with liquor, that she had the least cause to fear him.

His seasons of indulgence began to grow more numerous as his years advanced, and at last the little wife grew desperate—something had got to be done. She could not leave him; she had tried that more than once, but the world did not seem to be big enough to hide her, for he never failed to ferret her out, no matter how well her plans had been laid for escape. Then, with a few drinks of the poison to give him courage (if he would at some unexpected moment pounce down on her and tell her to get home, and she never failed to go the moment he spoke).

The last time he had added: "Next time you go away I won't ask you to come back, but I'll find you," and his voice sank to a hoarse whisper, his eyes glowed like fire, he put his finger under her chin and raised her head till his eyes met, "I'll kill you!"

She looked into the bloodshot eyes, fascinated as is a bird by a snake, and she knew he meant just what he said. From that hour she lost all hope of escape from the torment of her life.

But he reformed after this, and for five long years liquor never crossed his lips. At last, when she was sure his reform was to be lasting, she began to be happy once more, for they really loved one another, and when he was sober, no man could be kinder, and with the haunting fear of evening a possible being him again gone, she could enjoy life.

But alas, like many another before him, in an evil moment, he yielded one morning to the temptation of a glass of beer, and the old devil of drink for old friendship's sake, and, of course, you know the rest.

On account of his lameness, and of living in the shade of some tree or building in the vicinity, but on this occasion the use of the bottle in the pitiless glare of sun, before the door of a saloon, while the men under his charge worked under another boss.

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## ALL ABOUT TAKING COLDS

### IT IS AN HEREDITARY AFFLICTION IN MOST CASES.

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"—A Few Simple Rules for Avoiding and Curing Colds—Dangers of Cold in the Head.

A wise man said to a friend, "Keep your head cool and your feet warm and dry in the autumn if you wish to enjoy good health and avoid that most ordinary of all ailments, the common every-day cold."

An excellent bit of advice, indeed, and an admonition that might be given to the thousands of careless people who obtain a little temporary comfort at the expense of their health.

Colds are usually considered as one, although there are many different forms. In one case it is a cold in the head, in another a tonsillitis and sore throat, while a third, who happens to be "rheumatic," suffers from an attack of acute pyrexia and an inflamed joint or two.

Still others may suffer from sore eyes, inflammation of the middle ear, irritable stomach, bowel disorders or any of the hundred and one other complications commonly met with as the result of an ordinary "cold."

The most common of all is the simple cold in the head, which physicians call acute coryza. Almost everybody is so well acquainted with this form of cold that it is hardly necessary to give a detailed description of the ailment.

The chilliness, headache, and feeling of stuffiness, sneezing and discharge of irritating fluid from the nose are all very familiar symptoms.

This simple form of cold is usually looked upon as a trivial matter, and such it is in the great majority of cases.

PERILS OF COLD IN THE HEAD.

But there is always a possibility of a disease of much greater severity as a consequence, when simple precautions are neglected. For instance, a person suffering from a cold in the head is very susceptible to the poison of contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever; or through neglect the simple inflammation may extend from the mucous membrane of the nose to the throat, involving the pharynx and larynx, sometimes going even further and attacking the bronchi and lungs, when bronchitis and pneumonia may develop.

When one stops to consider the dangerous character of the latter the importance of prompt and efficient treatment of an ordinary cold becomes quite apparent. Heretofore seems to play an important part in the susceptibility to colds. Some people will take cold as a result of the exposure to the slightest draught of air, while others may sit in draughts with impunity. The old maxim, "An ounce of prevention," etc., may well be applied to colds, for it is much easier to avoid a cold than it is to cure one.

HOW TO TREAT COLDS.

Treatment, to be of any use, must be started at the outbreak, otherwise the disease will require a certain number of days to run its course. Next to heredity "codling" is the greatest factor in the production of colds. People shut themselves up in hot stuffy rooms and seldom go out in the open air. When they do go out wraps of all sorts are piled on. This renders the skin extremely sensitive to the slightest change in the temperature, and as a result the slightest draught upsets the heat-regulating centre and a chill follows, with a common cold or some other of a more serious nature as a consequence.

The heating of houses is another potent cause of colds. When property is heated about sufficiently to maintain the production of heat within the body, there is little danger of taking "cold" in a cold house.

DANGER OF OVERHEATING.

The greatest danger from overheating lies in the fact that a room is usually tightly closed until the temperature becomes unbearable; then doors and windows are open simultaneously and the fresh cool air cools the room suddenly, with the usual result. Another prolific source of colds is the habit people have of wearing heavy overcoats and wraps, going into warm rooms and removing for a length of time without removing them. Then they go out into the cold air, take cold and wonder at the cause thereof.

Mackintoshes and other impervious garments are responsible for many a cold. They should always be avoided by those of a susceptible nature. Wraps around the neck are injurious as a rule.

CHRONIC COLDS.

Many people, through having repeated attacks, acquire a "mild chronic" form. This takes on acute exacerbation under favorable circumstances. People who have frequent attacks of "colds" are those who visit public houses and drink, smoke and talk to excess. They sit around with overcoats on and inhale the fumes of tobacco and cigars for hours; then they go forth into the cold night air and perhaps expose themselves for hours talking, singing or shouting. The next morning they find themselves speechless, and after all this abuse of nature they do not understand how they caught cold.

One frequently hears the remark: "Do not wear rubbers, gum shoes or arctics; they make the feet tender." It is quite true they do make the feet tender if worn continually, but it is no true that they prevent many a cold when worn with discretion. It is a mistake to believe that because one wears rubbers or even arctics to-day on account of the inclement weather that they must be worn throughout an entire winter. Shoes made of patent leather or other waterproof material are just as bad, and sometimes even worse than rubbers.

RULES FOR TREATMENT.

It is not advisable to lay down a set of rules as to the treatment of a common cold. Each case presents its peculiarities; therefore it is the better plan to seek the family physician or a local doctor. Mr. Cozzens, it always makes one sick to look up.

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Colds are usually considered as one, although there are many different forms. In one case it is a cold in the head, in another a tonsillitis and sore throat, while a third, who happens to be "rheumatic," suffers from an attack of acute pyrexia and an inflamed joint or two.

Still others may suffer from sore eyes, inflammation of the middle ear, irritable stomach, bowel disorders or any of the hundred and one other complications commonly met with as the result of an ordinary "cold."

The most common of all is the simple cold in the head, which physicians call acute coryza. Almost everybody is so well acquainted with this form of cold that it is hardly necessary to give a detailed description of the ailment.

The chilliness, headache, and feeling of stuffiness, sneezing and discharge of irritating fluid from the nose are all very familiar symptoms.

This simple form of cold is usually looked upon as a trivial matter, and such it is in the great majority of cases.

PERILS OF COLD IN THE HEAD.

But there is always a possibility of a disease of much greater severity as a consequence, when simple precautions are neglected. For instance, a person suffering from a cold in the head is very susceptible to the poison of contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever; or through neglect the simple inflammation may extend from the mucous membrane of the nose to the throat, involving the pharynx and larynx, sometimes going even further and attacking the bronchi and lungs, when bronchitis and pneumonia may develop.

When one stops to consider the dangerous character of the latter the importance of prompt and efficient treatment of an ordinary cold becomes quite apparent. Heretofore seems to play an important part in the susceptibility to colds. Some people will take cold as a result of the exposure to the slightest draught of air, while others may sit in draughts with impunity. The old maxim, "An ounce of prevention," etc., may well be applied to colds, for it is much easier to avoid a cold than it is to cure one.

HOW TO TREAT COLDS.

Treatment, to be of any use, must be started at the outbreak, otherwise the disease will require a certain number of days to run its course. Next to heredity "codling" is the greatest factor in the production of colds. People shut themselves up in hot stuffy rooms and seldom go out in the open air. When they do go out wraps of all sorts are piled on. This renders the skin extremely sensitive to the slightest change in the temperature, and as a result the slightest draught upsets the heat-regulating centre and a chill follows, with a common cold or some other of a more serious nature as a consequence.

The heating of houses is another potent cause of colds. When property is heated about sufficiently to maintain the production of heat within the body, there is little danger of taking "cold" in a cold house.

DANGER OF OVERHEATING.

The greatest danger from overheating lies in the fact that a room is usually tightly closed until the temperature becomes unbearable; then doors and windows are open simultaneously and the fresh cool air cools the room suddenly, with the usual result. Another prolific source of colds is the habit people have of wearing heavy overcoats and wraps, going into warm rooms and removing for a length of time without removing them. Then they go out into the cold air, take cold and wonder at the cause thereof.

Mackintoshes and other impervious garments are responsible for many a cold. They should always be avoided by those of a susceptible nature. Wraps around the neck are injurious as a rule.

CHRONIC COLDS.

Many people, through having repeated attacks, acquire a "mild chronic" form. This takes on acute exacerbation under favorable circumstances. People who have frequent attacks of "colds" are those who visit public houses and drink, smoke and talk to excess. They sit around with overcoats on and inhale the fumes of tobacco and cigars for hours; then they go forth into the cold night air and perhaps expose themselves for hours talking, singing or shouting. The next morning they find themselves speechless, and after all this abuse of nature they do not understand how they caught cold.

One frequently hears the remark: "Do not wear rubbers, gum shoes or arctics; they make the feet tender." It is quite true they do make the feet tender if worn continually, but it is no true that they prevent many a cold when worn with discretion. It is a mistake to believe that because one wears rubbers or even arctics to-day on account of the inclement weather that they must be worn throughout an entire winter. Shoes made of patent leather or other waterproof material are just as bad, and sometimes even worse than rubbers.

RULES FOR TREATMENT.

It is not advisable to lay down a set of rules as to the treatment of a common cold. Each case presents its peculiarities; therefore it is the better plan to seek the family physician or a local doctor. Mr. Cozzens, it always makes one sick to look up.

## ALL ABOUT TAKING COLDS

### IT IS AN HEREDITARY AFFLICTION IN MOST CASES.

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"—A Few Simple Rules for Avoiding and Curing Colds—Dangers of Cold in the Head.

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